

statement of the principal findings of the review and such recommendations for consideration by the Congress as may be appropriate.

SEC. 205. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This title and the amendments made by it shall take effect on the date of enactment.

NOTICE OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public two time changes with respect to hearings which have previously been scheduled before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

First, the hearing scheduled on Thursday, May 25, before the full committee regarding S. 638, the Insular Development Act of 1995, will begin at 9:30 a.m. instead of 2 p.m., as previously scheduled.

Second, the hearing scheduled on Thursday, May 25, before the Subcommittee on Forests and Public Land Management regarding property line disputes with the Nez Perce Indian Reservation in Idaho will begin at 2 p.m. instead of 9:30 a.m., as previously scheduled.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on International Trade of the Committee on Finance be permitted to meet on Monday, May 15, beginning at 2 p.m. in room SD-215, to conduct a hearing on the Caribbean basin initiative.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL AND READINESS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittees on Personnel and Readiness of the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet at 2:30 p.m. on Monday, May 15, 1995, in open session, to receive testimony regarding Department of Defense military family housing issues in review of S. 727, the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1996, and the future years defense program.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Post Office and Civil Service, Committee on Governmental Affairs, be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Monday, May 15, 1995, to review Federal pension reform.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

IRANIAN NUCLEAR PLANS

• Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise today to comment on an interview that appeared in the New York Times, on Sunday, May 14, 1995, entitled, "Iran Says It Plans 10 Nuclear Plants But No Atom Arms."

I must say that the interview is quite candid in as much as we have the Director of Iran's Atomic Energy Organization, Reza Amrollahi, stating that his nation intends to build as many as 10 nuclear reactors throughout the country. What we have is an Iranian official publicly stating the number of reactors Iran wants to build, as well as confirming that Iran is buying two more Chinese reactors, in addition to the Russian reactors they intend to purchase. This is remarkable and scary.

Mr. President, this interview only confirms what I have been saying all along. The terrorist regime in Iran is bent on aggression and will not stop. It is bad enough that they are abusing the human rights of the Iranian people and hijacking their rich history, but they are sacrificing the Iranian people's welfare in return for a headlong drive for nuclear armament. This is all very unfortunate for the abused Iranian people and dangerous for the world. I hope that Iranians remember what their corrupt government did to them.

Mr. President, I ask that the text of the above-mentioned article be printed in the RECORD.

[From the New York Times, May 14, 1995]

IRAN SAYS IT PLANS 10 NUCLEAR PLANTS BUT NO ATOM ARMS

(By Elaine Sciolino)

TEHERAN, IRAN, May 13—Iran's top nuclear official said today that his country intended to build about 10 nuclear power plants in the next two decades, but denied charges by the United States that Iran is trying to develop nuclear weapons.

The official, Reza Amrollahi, also said that last year he signed a formal contract with China for two nuclear power reactors and that Chinese experts had completed a feasibility study and had begun to draw up blueprints and engineering reports for a site in southern Iran.

Iran has already made a "down payment" for the project, which will cost \$800 million to \$900 million and involve training by Chinese experts, said Mr. Amrollahi, director of Iran's Atomic Energy Organization.

Although the United States has doubted that China is capable of building the reactors on its own because the original model included parts from Germany and Japan, Mr. Amrollahi said the Chinese now believed that they had successfully duplicated the technology.

The United States has led a global campaign to prevent Iran from receiving any nuclear technology because of its suspected weapons program. Mr. Amrollahi's statements suggest that the agreement with China is much further along than was previously known, and that Iran is planning a vast long-range nuclear energy program. They seem certain to strengthen the conviction both within the Clinton Administration and Congress that Iran is determined to become a nuclear power.

In addition to its oil reserves Iran has the second largest natural gas reserves in the world, and natural gas is much cheaper to develop than nuclear energy. That makes American officials suspicious that Iran wants nuclear power as part of a weapons program.

In a clear attempt to answer charges that Iran is developing nuclear weapons, Mr. Amrollahi made his remarks in a two-and-a-half-hour interview at his agency's new six-story building. It is part of a sprawling complex in central Teheran that includes a small nuclear research reactor built for Iran by the United States in the late 1960's, when the monarchy was in power and the relationship with Washington was close. Officials offered a brief tour of the complex, including a visit to two radio isotope laboratories for medical research, although they did not allow a tour of the reactor.

"In case we get enough money, in case we have enough trained people, we have a plan to take 20 years to get 20 percent of our energy from nuclear," Mr. Amrollahi said. Asked whether that could mean about 10 reactors, he said, "Something like that."

If Russia completes two reactor projects in Iran, and China builds two, it would mean that the Iranian Government intends to build six more throughout the country.

At the summit meeting in Moscow this week, President Clinton tried without success to persuade President Boris N. Yeltsin to abandon an ambitious nuclear energy project with Iran, arguing that its Islamic Government had embarked on a crash nuclear weapons program and that even peaceful nuclear cooperation was dangerous. Secretary of State Warren Christopher was similarly rebuffed when he made the same point to China's Foreign Minister, Qian Qichen, in New York last month.

Mr. Amrollahi reiterated that Iran had already invested \$6 billion in the project—which is subject to international inspection and safeguards—and wanted to finish it. He said the contract with Moscow consists of a \$780 million deal in which Russia will complete one of two reactors that a German firm was building at the southern port city of Bushehr before the project was halted after the 1979 revolution. If that project goes well, Russia will finish the second reactor.

The United States opposes the project in part because it will give Iran access to expertise, technology and training it would not otherwise have.

Mr. Amrollahi said that 150 Russian nuclear experts were already working at the site and that 500 would eventually be based there; a much smaller number of Iranians will be trained in Russia on how to operate the plant, he added. "Training people is part of that nuclear power plan," he said. "I don't know why they make such a hot fudge of it."

Mr. Amrollahi denied reports that Iran had negotiated—or even discussed—a plan to buy a gas centrifuge from Russia that could have rapidly enriched uranium to bomb-grade quality. "This was a diplomatically made cake," he said of reports from Washington about the existence of a separate, albeit tentative agreement with Russia.

Russia has agreed to supply the enriched uranium needed to operate the plant it will finish, he said. Asked whether Iran was pursuing a program to enrich uranium, at first he said, "Not now," but added quickly: "No. Not forever. Not. No. Not at all."

Asked why Iran simply doesn't use natural gas for fuel, Mr. Amrollahi said, "natural gas is one of the best fuels, and many countries at the moment need it. So we think it is better to sell it." Like many of Iran's nuclear specialists, Mr. Amrollahi has been educated and trained in the West. He holds a master's degree in electrical engineering from the